

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1880.

No. 3.

COIN COLLECTORS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Illustrated Guide.



THE
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This Number 15 Cts.

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OF

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NOTE.—B. implies date of birth; Cr. date of coronation of an emperor; D. date of death or when killed; Tr. P., Tribunitian Power; Caes., the date of being made Caesar or Lieutenant-Emperor.

1. Ptolemy, King of Egypt, Head, Jupiter, size, 26 of the largest found. weight over 2½ oz. Fine and very Rare, B. C. 250, \$5.00 smaller sizes, \$3.00, \$2 00 and \$1.00.
2. Alexander. (Cr. A. D. 308. D. 311.) 50 cents.
3. Antonius Pius. (Titus Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antonius. B. A. D. 86. Cr. June 138. D. Mar. 7, 161.) 50 cts.
4. Caracalla. (Marcus Aurelius Basianus Antonius. Known on coins as Marcus Aurelius Antonius. B. A. D. 188. Cr. 211, D. 217.) Silver \$1.00.
5. Claudius Gothicus. (Caius Marcus Aurelius Claudius. Born A. D. 215. Cr. 268 D. 270.) 50 cents.
6. Commodus. (Lucius or Marcus Aelius Aurelius Commodus Antonius. B. A. D. Cr. Apr. 180. D. Dec. 31, 192.) 50 cts.
7. Constantinus Junior. (Flavius Constantinus. B. A. D. 316 Cr. 337. D 340.) 50 cts.
8. Emperor Constantine, Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius Constantinus born A. D. 272, in upper Moesia; made Emperor, 308; died 337. His Father was Constantine "THE PALE" his mother (Hellenia) was the founder of many of the early Christian Churches. He removed the seat of government from Rome to Constantinople. Fine 50 ct good 30cts.
9. Constantius Chlorus. (Flavius Valerius Constantinus B. a. d. 250. Cr 305. D. 306.) 50ct.
10. Constantius Gallus. (B. a. d. 325. Caes 351. D. 354.) 50ct.
11. Constantius II. (Flavius Julius Constantinus. B. a. d. 317. Cr. 337. D. 361.) 50ct.
12. Crispus. (Flavius Julius Crispus. Son of No. 30. B. a. d. 300. Caes. 317 D. 326.) rare 50ct.
13. Diocletianus. (Caius Valerius Aurelius Diocletianus. B. a. d. 245. Cr. 284. D. 313. Fair 50cts. Fine 75cts.
14. Domitianus. (Titus Flavius Domitianus. B. a. d. 51. Cr. 81. D. 96.) 60ct.
15. Galba (Servius or sergius, Sulpicius Galba; B. b c 3; Cr a d 68; D 68.) Large good counterfeit 50 ct.
16. Galienus (Caius Publius Lucinius Valerianus Egnatius Gallienus; B. a. d. 218; Cr 260; D. 268,) 35ct.
17. Gordianus Africanus Senior (Marcus Antonius Gordianus; B. a. d. 153: Cr and D. 238.) 50ct.
18. Gordianus Pius (Marcus Antonius Gordianus Pius; B. a. d. 222; Cr: 238; D. 244.) 75ct.
19. Hadrianus (Publius Aelius Hadrianus Gibbon says of Hadrianus that if not a page of his history had come down to us, we could read it from his coins and inscriptions; B. a. d. 76; Cr 117; 138) 50ct.
20. Marcus Aurelius (Marcus Anninus Verus Catilius Severus. On his coins by No. 3 assumed the title of Emperor and the appellation of Marcus Aelius Antoninus Verus; known as Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; B. Cr. March 161. L. Apr. 180.)
21. Marius (Marcus Aurelius I. and D. a. d. 267.) 50 ct
22. Maxentius (Caius Marcus Nalerius Maxentius; B. a. d. 306, D. Oct. 27, 312.) 50ct.
23. Maximianus II (Caius Galerius Maximianus; Cr. a. d. 305, 50ct.
24. Maximus I. (Caius Julius Vermaximus; B. a. d. 173; Cr. 235; good \$1.00.
25. Emperor Nero; born A. D. 37, died 68. He was one of the most famous wretches that ever lived. After burning the city of Rome, he vainly endeavored to lay the blame on the Christians \$1.00
26. Nerva (Marcus Cocceius Nerva; B. a. d. 32; Cr. Oct. 96; D. Jan. 98.) 50ct.
27. Phil'ppus Senior, "the Arabian," (Marcus Julius Philippus; B. a. d. 204; Cr. 244, killed 249.) Silver Fine \$1.25 Bronze 30cts.
28. Philippus Junior (Marcus Julius Philippus; B. a. d. 237, Cr. 247, killed 249.) 50cts.
29. Probus (Marcus Aurelius Severus Probus. B. a. d. 232, Cr. 276; D. 282.) 50cts.
30. Tacitus (Marcus Claudius Tacitus; B. a. d. 200; Cr. 275; D. 279.) Fine 75cts.
31. Theodosius Magnus (Flavius Theodosius; B. a. d. 346; Cr. 379; D. 395.) 50 cts.
32. Trajanus (Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus Crinitus. B. a. d. 51; Cr. Jan. or Feb. 98.) 75cts.
33. Valentinianus I. (Flavius Valentinianus; B. a. d. 321; Cr. 346; D. 375.) good 50 cts.

COIN COLLECTORS

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VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1880.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES HALF DOLLARS.



THE coinage of Half Dollars commenced the same year as that of the Dollars, that is in 1794. And the devices are the exact counterpart of each other, the only difference being simply in the proportional size of the two coins, and that the Half is lettered on the edge "Fifty Cents or Half a Dollar." The next year no change. In 1796 the counterpart of the Fillet Dollar of 1795 was adopted, the reverse is changed to a



smaller eagle standing on a cloud, with the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ underneath.. This was also adopted in 1797; none were coined in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1804. In that of 1801 and ever after, the fraction was omitted, the reverse being similar to that of the dollar of the same year.



In 1807 the style of head of the cent of 1808 with the addition of a Cap, was adopted in the course of the year, both styles being found in circulation. With the exception of 1816 when there was no silver



coinage, this variety with slight variations was coined every year until 1836. On the reverse the device is similar to that of the dollar of 1840 and afterwards, with the substitution of "50 cents," instead of "One Dol.;" and a scroll above, inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." In 1836, a smaller head was adopted the latter part of the year. This is known as the *Gobrecht* head,



from the artist who designed it. The reverse has smaller letters, the scroll is omitted, and the edge is reeded instead of lettered. In 1838, "50 cents" at the base is replaced by "Half Dol." In 1839, the obverse is changed to Goddess of Liberty seated, both styles being made, and the small letters of the reverse being continued. In 1842, larger letters were again placed on the reverse. In 1853 there is a variety without rays or arrows, but very rare; the standard of the half and other subsidiary silver coins was reduced in weight, and in order to indicate the difference, arrows were placed on either side of the date, and on the reverse, rays were placed in the field around the eagle.

In 1854, the arrows were retained but the rays were omitted. No change in the obverse until 1873 when, owing to a change of standard, the arrows again appear for that year only. On the reverse in 1866 there is added above the head of the eagle, a scroll inscribed "In God we trust." This is continued until the present time.



Of the half Dollars there are several that have excited the interest of collectors, on account of being overstrikes of previous years. For instance, 1808 over 1807, 1817 over 1813, 1818 over 1817, &c. The rarity of the scarcest halves, with their value to collectors, is in about the following order:

1796	From \$20.00 to \$100.00
1797	" 10.00 " 75.00
1794	" 4.00 " 30.00
1815	" 3.00 " 15.00
1801	" 3.00 " 15.00
1802	" 3.00 " 15.00
1852	" 2.00 " 12.00
1836 (Gob.)	" 2.00 " 10.00

UNITED STATES QUARTER DOLLARS.



THE first Quarter came from the Mint in 1796. The devices are those of the Dollar in every part exactly; but the edge is reeded and not lettered; as is the case with all U. S. Quarter Dollars. Although this quarter is quite scarce, bringing in perfect condition twenty-five dollars, the supply seems to have sufficed until the year 1804, when the coinage was renewed, and a limited number appeared: They are nearly as scarce as those of 1796, and sell for scarcely less. The reverse of this as well as that of 1805-6 and 7, has the displayed eagle with clouds above,



similar to the dollars and halves of the early part of this century. The latter dates are common in circulation, but in fine condition, they bring several dollars, the 1807 being considered most desirable.



Again there was a recess in the coinage, and not until the year 1815 did they again appear, similar in obverse and reverse, to the half dollar of 1815. None were coined in 1816 or 1817; in 1818 they were made in abundance, being similar to that of 1815. This style continued to be made in 1820-1 2-3-4-5-7 and 8. Again a pause. In 1831, the head is smaller; the label is omitted and the letters, &c., are smaller. There was a change also in 1838, two types, Bust and Liberty seated. Every year thereafter, up to the present time there has been no intermission. In 1823 the coinage was very limited. A quarter dollar of this year has been known to sell for about a hundred dollars, and very poor pieces bring forty or fifty dollars without difficulty.

In 1827 only four pieces, as alleged by the late Joseph J. Mickley, were made, all of which he obtained at face value in that year. But of latter time the old dies have been found, and a number of pieces made from them. They are readily known, as the dies were rusty and had to be cleaned, and the impression shows that this was done.



In 1838, the change to Liberty seated, was made, similar to the dollar adopted in 1840, of course "Quar. Dol." takes the place of "One Dol." on the reverse. Both styles are found. In 1853 we have the arrows by the date and the rays around the eagle, as in the halves of the same year, and a few are found without them. In 1854-5 the arrows, but not rays. In 1866



the scroll inscribed "In God we trust," was adopted and is still in use. In 1873-4 the arrows again. Excepting those mentioned as desirable, all the quarters can be obtained without much search. The scarcer of the common ones being considered 1851-1852-1879.

Overstrikes will be found in 1806 over '5, 1823 over '22, 1824 over '22, and 1825 over '24.

AN UGLY ERROR ON A BRITISH COIN.

"Domine in furore tuo arguas me." (O, Lord! rebuke me in Thine anger!) This legend appears upon some of the half Nobles of Edward III. of England. This has often been disputed by several writers on numismatics, but a coin bearing that legend is still among the collection of coins in the British Museum. Most of the half Nobles of Edward III bear the intended legend taken from the sixth psalm, beginning of the first verse, and which reads: "Domine ne in furore tuo arguas me." ("O, Lord! rebuke me not in Thine anger!")

THE COINAGE OF JAPAN.

SILVER coins, stamped with a flower, are reported to have been in use in the earliest centuries A. D., after intercourse had been established with Corea, and through Corea with China; and there is authentic information to the effect that they were in circulation in the 5th century. But they were undoubtedly coined of imported metal, as silver was only discovered in Japan in 675 A. D., and gold in 747 A. D. The first piece of money made of Japanese metal were copper coins; they were manufactured in the beginning of the 8th century, during the period called "Wa-Do."

Japanese copper was first discovered during the reign of Emperor Tenmu, 684 A. D. His successor, the Emperor Gemmiyo, ordered the coining of small silver money to be stopped, and had copper coins made instead, bearing the four characters, "Wa-Do, Kai-Chin," which means "Japanese copper, newly discovered precious thing." In connection with this, the period of 7 years from 706-712, received the name "Wa-Do," or "Japanese Copper." Shortly after this time, viz., in the year 760 A. D., the Emperor Sunnin established a more elaborate money system, consisting of gold, silver and copper coins. The gold coin weighed 5 Mome—135.035 grain, and bore the Chinese characters, "Kai-Ki-Sho-Ho," or "Newly made fine precious thing."

The silver coins were equal in value to one-tenth of the gold coins, and were marked with the characters, "Tai-Hen-Gem-Po," or "Peaceful time's original precious thing." Finally the copper coins, equal in value to one tenth of the silver coins, were marked "Man-Nen-Tsu-Ho," or "Ten thousand years (everlasting) currency." In the year 1601, A. D., the oval shaped large gold coins were introduced and their weight as well as the composition frequently altered and continued so until 1871 A. D.

The national coinage of Japan of the present day, since 1871, consists of gold coins: 1) 20 Yens. Obverse: Imperial dragon occupying the field, surrounded by a circle of dots. Legend, beginning from right to left; "Meiji Dai Nippon" "Imperial Reign Great Japan," and the year of the emperors reign. Exergue: "Yen 20" between two full points.



Reverse: A sun, surrounded by two branches of leaves and flowers, crossed and tied in a bow, also two standards saltire one bearing the emblem of the earth, the other of the moon, between the points of the standard a Chrysanthemum. Exergue: Three leaves and three blossoms. Weight: 514.41 grains, 900 fine, and valued at \$19.94.

2) 10 Yens, same as No. 1, only smaller in size and "Yen 10" between two full points on the obverse. Weight: 257.20 grains, 900 fine, value \$9.97.

3) 5 Yens, same as No. 1, only smaller in size and "Yen 5," between two full points on the obverse. Weight: 128.60 grains, 900 fine, value \$4.98½.

4) 2 Yens, same as No. 1, only smaller in size and "Yen 2," between two full points on the obverse. Weight: 51.44 grains, 900 fine, value \$1.99.

5) 1 Yen, same as No. 1, only smaller in size and "Yen 1" between two full points. Weight: 25.72 grains, 900 fine, value 99 cts.

6) In the fourth year of the now reigning Emperor in 1871, corresponding to our period, a new one Yen gold coin was struck. Obverse: Same as No. 1. Reverse: In the field "1" in one line and "Yen" in second line, all in Japanese characters. Legend: "4th Year of the reign and Great Japan" all in Japanese. Weight, fineness and value: same as No. 5.

SILVER COINS.

1) Yen. Obverse: Imperial dragon. Legend: "Meiji" "Imperial reign." "Dai Nippon" "Great Japan." Exergue: "Yen 1" in Japanese.



Reverse: Sun, with rays occupying the field, surrounded by a circle of dots; above the sun a Chrysanthemum and three leaves and flowers, two branches and flowers enclosing the sun. Weight: 416 grains, fineness 900, value \$1.00.

2) Yen of 416 with English inscription in the exergue upon the obverse, rest same as No 1.



Reverse: In the field "1 Yen" in Japanese character occupying two lines, above a Chrysanthemum, surrounded by heavy branches and some flowers, the branches crossed and tied. Weight 416; fineness 900, value 1.00.

3) Trade Dollar, coined for the first time in the 8th year of the present Emperor's reign, corresponding to 1875 A. D. Obverse: Imperial dragon in the field, surrounded by a circle of dots. Legend: "Meiji" "Imperial reign." "Dai Nippon" "Great Japan." Exergue in English: "420 Grains. Trade Dollar. 900 fine."



Reverse: In Japanese "Trade Dollar" occupying the field, surrounded by two branches of leaves and flowers, the ends crossed and tied in a bow; at the meeting of the upper ends of the branches and just between them a Chrysanthemum. Value: \$1.00.

4) 50 Sen Piece.—Obverse and legend, same as No. 1. Exergue: "Sen 10 and 5" in Japanese, meaning 5 times 10=50. Weight: 208 grains, 800 fine, value 47 cents.

5) 20 Sen Piece.—Same as the preceding only "Sen 10 and 2" meaning 20 Sen. Weight 83.20 grains, 800 fine, value 18 $\frac{8}{10}$ cents.

6) 10 Sen Piece.—Same as the preceding, only "Sen 10," in Japanese. Weight: 41.6 grains, 800 fine, value 9 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents.

7) 5 Sen Piece.—Same as the preceding, only "Sen 5," in Japanese. Weight: 20.8 grains, 800 fine, value 4 $\frac{7}{10}$ cents.

8) 5 Sen Piece.—Obverse same as No. 1 only smaller in size. Reverse: "5 Sen" in two lines, occupying the field. Legend: "Meiji" "Imperial reign." "Dai Nippon" "Great Japan." No exergue. Weight: 20.8 grains, 800 fine, value 4 $\frac{7}{10}$ cents.

In the sixth year of the Imperial reign, corresponding to 1873; a new subsidiary silver coinage was added.

9) 50 Sen Piece. Obverse: Imperial dragon occupying the field. Legend: "Meiji" "Imperial reign" "Dai Nippon." "Great Japan." Exergue, in English: "50 Sen" between two points. Reverse: "5 and 10 Sen" in Japanese, meaning 5 times 10=50 Sen, surrounded by branches of leaves and flowers. Weight: 208 grains, 800 fine, value 47 cents.

10) 20 Sen Piece. Obverse and Legend, same as the preceding; exergue: "20 Sen" in English. Reverse: "2 and 10 Sen" meaning 20 Sen, in Japanese characters, rest same as the preceding. Weight 83.20 grains, 800 fine, value 18 $\frac{8}{10}$ cents.

11) 10 Sen Piece. Same as the preceding, only "10 Sen," in English in the exergue upon the obverse. Reverse "10 Sen" in Japanese in the field, rest same as the preceding one. Weight: 41.6 grains, 800 fine, value 9 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents.

12) 5 Sen Piece. Same as the preceding, only "5 Sen" in English in the exergue upon the obverse. Reverse: "5 Sen" in Japanese in the field, rest same as the preceding one. Weight: 20.8 grains, 800 fine, value 4 $\frac{7}{10}$ cents.

COPPER COINS.

1) One Sen.—First issued in the third year of the present Emperor. Obverse, Imperial dragon occupying the field. Legend: "Meiji" and "Dai Nippon." Exergue: "Sen 1." Reverse Sun, with rays. Legend: "100

to one Yen." All in Japanese and between two branches and flowers, the ends of branches crossed and tied, a Chrysanthemum above the inscription. Value 1 cent.

2) Half Sen.—Obverse and legend same as the Sen, exergue: "Half Sen" in Japanese. Reverse, same as the Sen, legend: "200 to one Yen" in Japanese. Value half cent.

3) One Rin.—Obverse: Sun with rays occupying the field; on the left hand in Japanese: "Rin 1" Reverse: "Meiji" "Dai Nippon" and "1000 to one Yen" as legend, in the field a large Chrysanthemum. Value $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.

4) Two Sen with English exergue.—Obverse and legend same as the Sen, only in the exergue: "2 Sen" in English. Reverse: "2 Sen" in Japanese occupying two lines and in the field, surrounded by two branches with leaves and flowers; a Chrysanthemum over the inscription. Legend: "50 to one Yen" in Japanese. Value 2 cents.

5) One Sen.—Obverse and legend, same as the preceding 2 Sen piece, exergue: "1 Sen," in English. Reverse: "1 Sen" in two lines and in Japanese occupying the field, rest same as the preceding one, legend: "100 to one Yen." Value, 1 cent.

6) Half Sen.—Obverse and legend, same as the 2 Sen piece; exergue: " $\frac{1}{2}$ Sen" in English. Reverse: "Half Sen" in Japanese occupying the field, rest same as the preceding one. Legend: "200 to one Yen" in Japanese. Value, half cent.

7) One Rin.—Obverse: Chrysanthemum occupying the field. Legend: "Meiji and Dai Nippon." Exergue, "1 Rin" in English. Reverse: "1 Rin" in Japanese and in two lines occupying the field, no legend or exergue. Value, one tenth of a cent.

AMUSING SCENES OF THE REVOLUTION

JOURNAL OF A YOUNG LADY,

Kept for the amusement of her friend Deborah Norris, afterwards the wife of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton, Pensylvania.

(Continued from No. 2)

Second day morn, Nov. 1st.—To day the militia marches, and the Gen'l and officers leave us; heigh ho! I am very sorry; for when you have been with agreeable people, 'tis impossible not to feel regret when they bid you adieu, perhaps for ever. When they leave us we shall be immur'd in solitude. The Major looks dull.

Second day noon.—About two o'clock, the Gen'l and Major came to bid us adieu; with daddy and mammy they shook hands very friendly; to us they bow'd politely: our harts were full. I thought the Major was affected: "Good-by, Miss Sa—ly," spoken very low. We stood at the door to take a last look, all of us very sober. The Major turn'd his horse's head, and road back; dismounted; "I have forgot my pistols;" pass'd us, and run up stairs. He came swiftly back to us, as if wishing, through inclination, to stay,—by duty compell'd to go. He remounted his horse: "Farewell,

ladies, till I see you again," and canter'd away! We look'd at him till the turn in the road hid him from our sight. "Amiable Major! clever fellow! good young man!" was echoed from one to the other. I wonder if we shall ever see him again! He has our wishes for his safety.

Well, here's uncle Miles; heartily glad of that am I. His family are well, and at Reading.

Second day even.—Jesse, who went with the Gen'l, return'd. We had a compliment from the Gen'l and Major. They are very well disposed of at Evan Meredith's, six miles from here. I wrote to P. F. by uncle Miles, who waited on Gen'l Washington next morn.

Third day morn.—It seems strange not to see our house as it used to be. We are very still. No rattling of waggons, glittering of musquets! The beating of the distant drum is all we hear. Col's Wood, Line, Guest, and M. Leatherberry, are still here: the two last leave to-day. Wood and Line will soon bid us adieu. Amiable Wood! he is esteem'd by all that know him; everybody has a good word for him.

Here I skip a week or two, nothing of consequence occurring. (Wood and Line are gone.) Some time since arriv'd two officers, Lieutenants Lee and Warring, Virginians. I had only the salutations of the morn from them. Lee is not remarkable one way or the other, Waring, an insignificant piece enough. Lee sings prettily, and talks a great deal; how good Turkey hash and fried hominy is, (a pretty discourse to entertain the ladies!—ex-tols Virginia, and execrates Maryland, which, by-the-by, I provok'd them to; for, though I admire both Virginia and Maryland, I laugh'd at the former and prais'd the latter; ridicul'd their manner of speaking. I took a great delight in teasing them. I believe I did it sometimes ill-natur'dly; but I don't care. They were not, I am certain almost; first rate gentlemen; (how different from our other officers!) but they are gone to Virginia, where they may sing, dance, and eat fry'd hominy and Turkey hash all day long, if they choose. Nothing scarcely lowers a man in my opinion more than talking of eating, what they love and what they hate. Lee and Warring were proficient in this science. Enough of them.

December 5th, sixth day.—Oh, gracious! Debby, I am all alive with fear. The English have come out to attack (as we imagine) our army, three miles this side. What will become of us? Only six miles distant! We are in hourly expectation of an engagement! I fear we shall be in the midst of it. Heaven defend us from so dreadful a sight! The battle of Germantown and the horrors of that day are recent in my mind. It will be sufficiently dreadful, if we are only in hearing of the firing, to think how many of our fellow creatures are plung'd into the boundless ocean of eternity, fow of them prepar'd to meet their fate. But they are summon'd before an all-merciful Judge, from whence they have a great deal to hope.

Seventh day noon, 4 o'clock.—I was much alarm'd just now, sitting in the parlour, indulging melancholy reflections, when somebody burst open the door. "Sally here's Major Stodard!" I jump'd. Our conjectures were various concerning his coming. The poor fellow, from great fatigue and want of rest,—together with being expos'd to the night air,—had caught cold, which brought on a fever. He cou'd scarcely walk, and I went into aunt's to see him. I was surpris'd; instead of the lively, alert, blooming Stodard, who was on his feet the instant we enter'd, he look'd pale, thin, and dejected, too weak to rise, and "How are you, Miss Sally?" "How does thee do, Major?" I seated myself near him, inquir'd the cause of his indis-

position, ask'd for the Gen'l, receiv'd his compliments; not willing to fatigue him with too much chat, I bid him adieu. To-night Aunt H——F——, sen'r, administer'd something. Jesse assisted him to his chamber. He had not lain down five minutes before he was fast asleep. Adieu. I hope we shall enjoy a good night's rest.

First day morn., December 7th.—I tripp'd into aunt's. There sat the Major, rather more like himself. How natural it was to see him! "Good morning, Miss Sally." "Good morrow, Major, how does thee do to-day?" "I feel quite recover'd, Sally." "Well, I fancy this indisposition has sav'd thy head this time." Major: "No, ma'am; for, if I hear a firing, I shall soon be with them." That was heroic. About eleven, I dress'd myself: silk and cotton gown: it is made without an apron. I feel quite awkwardish, and prefer the girlish dress.

First day afternoon.—A Mr. Seaton and Stodard, drank tea with us. He and me had a little private chat after tea. In the eve, Seaton went into aunt's; mamma went to see Prissa, who is poorly; papa withdrew to talk to some strangers. Liddy just then came in; so we engag'd in an agreeable conversation. I beg'd him to come and give us a circumstantial account of the battle, if there should be one. "I certainly will, ma'am, if I am favor'd with my life." Liddy, unluckily, took it into her head to blunder out something about a person being in the kitchen who had come from the army. Stodard, ever anxious to hear, jump'd up; "Good night to you, ladies," was the word, and he disappear'd, but not forever. "Liddy, thee hussy! what business had thee to mention a word of the army? Thee sees it sent him off! Thy evil genius prevail'd, and we all feel the effects of it." "Lord bless me!" said Liddy, "I had not a thought of his going, or for ten thousand worlds I would have spoke." But we cannot recall the past! Well, we laugh'd and chat'd at a noisy rate, till a summons for Liddy parted us. I sat negligently on my chair, and thought brought thought, and I got so low-spirited that I cou'd hardly speak. The dread of an engagement,—the dreadful situation (if a battle should ensue) we should be in,—join'd to my anxiety for P. F. and family, who would be in the midst of the scene,—was the occasion; and yet I did not feel half so frighten'd as I expected to be. 'Tis amazing how we get reconciled to such things! Six months ago the bare idea of being within ten, yea! twenty miles of a battle wou'd almost have distracted me; and now, tho' two such large army's are within six miles of us, we can converse calmly of it. It verifies the old proverb, "Use is second nature."

I forgot one little piece of intelligence, in which the girls say I discover'd a particular partiality for our Marylander; but I disclaim any thing of the kind. These saucy creatures are forever finding out wonders, and forever metamorphosing molehills into mountains.

"Friendship I offer, pure and free;
And who, with such a friend as me,
Cou'd ask or wish for more?"

If they charg'd thee with vanity, Sally, it wou'd not be very unjust. Debby Norris! be quiet: no reflections, or I have done. But the piece of intelligence: Sally, is just coming, Debby.

In the afternoon we heard phatoon-firing. Every body was at the door; I in the horrors. The armies, as we judg'd, were engag'd. Very compos'dly says the Major to our servant, "Will you be kind enough to saddle my

horse? I shall go!" Accordingly the horse was taken from the quiet hospitable barn to plunge into the thickest ranks of war. Cruel change Seaton insisted to the Major that the armies were still; nothing but skirmishing with the flanking parties; do not go. We happen'd (us girls, I mean) to be standing in the kitchen, the Major passing thro' in a hurry, and I, forsooth, discover'd a strong partiality by saying, "Oh! Major, thee is not going!" He turn'd round, "Yes I am, Miss Sally," bow'd, and went into the road; we all pitied him; the firing rather decreas'd; and, after persuasions innumerable from my father and Seaton, and the firing over, he reluctantly agreed to stay. Ill as he was, he would have gone. It show'd his bravery, of which we all believe him possess'd of a large share.

Second day, December 8th.—Rejoice with us, my dear. The British have return'd to the city. Charming, this. May we ever be thankful to the Almighty Disposer of events for his care and protection of us while surrounded with dangers. Major went to the army. Nothing for him to do; so return'd.

3d or 4th day, I forgot which, he was very ill; kept his chamber most of the day. In the evening I seen him. I pity him mightily, but pity is a poor remedy!

Fifth day, December 11th.—Our army mov'd, as we thought, to go into winter quarters; but we hear there is a party of the enemy gone over Schuylkill; so our army went to look at them! I observ'd to Stodard, "So you are going to leave us to the English!" "Yes! ha! ha! hah! leave you for the E——!" He has a certain indifference about him that, to strangers, is not very pleasing. He sometimes is silent for minutes. One of these silent fits was interrupted the other day by his clasping his hands, and exclaiming aloud, "Oh my God I wish this war was at an end!"

Noon.—The Major gone to camp. I don't think we shall see him again. Well, strange creature that I am! here have I been going on without giving thee an account of two officers,—one who will be a principle character; their names are Capt. Lipscorn and a Mr. Tilly; the former a tall, genteel man, very delicate from indisposition, and has a softness in his countenance that is very pleasing, and has the finest head of hair that I ever saw; 'tis a light shining auburn. The fashion of his hair was this,—negligently ty'd waving down his back. Well may it be said,

"Loose flow'd the soft redundancy of his hair."

He has not hitherto shown himself a lady's man, tho' he is perfectly polite.

Now let me attempt a character of Tilly. He seems a wild, noisy mortal, tho' I am not much acquainted with him. He appears bashful with girls. We dissipated the Major's bashfulness; but I doubt we have not so good a subject now. He is above the common size, rather genteel, an extreme pretty, ruddy face, hair brown and a sufficiency of it, a very great laughter, and talks so excessively fast that he often begins a sentence without finishing the last, which confuses him very much, and then he blushes and laughs, and, in short, he keeps me in perpetual good humour; but the creature has not address'd one civil thing to me since he came! But I have not done with his accomplishments yet, for he is a musician,—that is, he plays on the German flute, and has it here.

Fifth day night.—The family retir'd; take the adventures of the afternoon as they occur'd. Seaton and Capt. Lipscorn drank tea with us. While

we sat at tea the parlour door was open'd; in came Tilly; his appearance was elegant; he had been riding; the wind had given the most beautiful glow to his cheeks, and blow'd his hair carelessly round his cheeks. Oh, my heart, thought I, be secure! The caution was needless; I found it without a wish to stray.

When the tea equipage was remov'd, the conversation turn'd on politicks—a subject I avoid. I gave Betsy a hint; I reso. she followed, and we went to seek Lyddy. We chatted a few moments at the door; the moon shone with uncommon splendour; our spirits were high. I proposed a walk; the girls agreed. When we reach'd the Poplar-tree we stopp'd. Our ears were assail'd by a number of voices. "A party of light horse," said one; "the English, perhaps; let's run home." "No, no," said I; "be heroines." At last two or three men on horseback came in sight. We walked on. The well-known voice of the Major saluted our hearing with, "How do you do, ladies?" We turn'd ourselves about with one accord. He, not relishing the idea of sleeping on the banks of the Schuylkill, had turn'd to the Mill. We chatted along the road till we reach'd our hospitable mansion. Stodard dismounted and went into Jesse's parlour. I sat there a half-hour. He is very amiable. Lipscomb, Seaton, Tilly, and my father, hearing of his return, and impatient for the news, came in at one door, while I made my exit at the other.

I am vex'd at Tilly, who has his time, and does nothing but play the fool. He begins a tune, plays a note or so, then stops. Well, after a while he begins again; stops again: "Will that do, Seaton? Hah! hah! hah!" He has given us but two regular times since he arriv'd. I am passionately fond of music. How boyish he behaves!

Sixth day, December 12th, 1777.—I run into aunt's this morning to chat with the girls. Major Stodard join'd us in a few minutes. I verily believe the man is fond of the ladies, and, what to me is astonishing, he has not display'd the smallest degree of pride. Whether he is artful enough to conceal it under the veil of humility, or whether he has none, is a question but I am inclin'd to think it the latter. I really am of opinion that there is few of the young fellows of the modern age exempt from vanity, more especially those who are bless'd with exterior graces. If they have a fine pair of eyes, they are forever rolling them about; a fine set of teeth, mind, they are great laughers; a genteel person, forever changing their attitudes to show them to advantage. Oh, vanity! vanity! how boundless is thy sway!

But to resume. This interview with Major Stodard we were very witty and sprightly. I was darning an apron, upon which he was pleas'd to compliment me. "Well, Miss Sally, what would you do if the British were to come here?" "Do?" exclaim'd I: "be frighten'd just to death!" He laugh'd, and said he would escape their rage by getting behind the representation of a British grenadier that you have up stairs. "Of all things I should like to frighten Tilly with it. Pray, ladies, let's fix it in his chamber to-night." "If thou wilt take all the blame, we will assist thee." "That I will," he replied, and this was the plan: We had brought some weeks ago a British grenadier from uncle Miles's on purpose to divert us: it is remarkably well executed, six feet high, and makes a martial appearance. This we agreed to stand at the door that opens into the road, (the house has four rooms on a floor, with a wide entry running

through, with another figure that would add to the deceit. One of our servants was to stand behind them; others were to serve as occasion offer'd. After half an hour's converse, in which we rais'd our expectation to the highest pitch, we parted. If our scheme answers, I shall communicate it in the eve. Till then, adieu.

Sixth day night.—Never did I more sincerely wish to possess a descriptive genius than I do now. All that I can write will fall infinitely short of this truly diverting scene that I have been witness of to night! But, as I mean to attempt an account, I had as well shorten the preface and begin the story.

In the beginning of the evening I went to Liddy and beg'd her to secure the swords and pistols which were in their parlour. The Marylander, hearing our voices, joined us. I told him of our proposal. Whether he thought it a good one or not I can't say, but he approv'd of it, and Liddy went in and brought her apron full of swords and pistols. When this was done, Stodard join'd the officers. We girls went and stood at the first landing of the stairs. The gentlemen were very merry, and chatting on public affairs, when Scaton's negro observe that Scaton being indisposed was appriz'd of the scheme, open'd the door, a candle in his hand, and said, "There's somebody at the door that wishes to see you." "Who?" All of us?" said Tilly. "Yes, sir," said the boy. They all rose, (the Major, as he said afterwards, almost dying with laughter,) and walked into the entry, Tilly first in full expectation of news. The first object that struck his view was a British soldier! In a moment his ears were saluted with, "Is there any rebel officers here?" in a thundering voice. Not waiting for a second word, he darted like lightning out of the front door, through the yard, bolted o'er the fence. Swamp, fences, thorn-hedges, and plough'd fields no way impeded his retreat! He was soon out of hearing. The woods echoed with, "Which way did he go? Stop him! Surround the house!" The amiable Lipscomb had his hand on the latch of the door, intending to make his escape; Stodard, considering his indisposition, acquainted him with the deceit. We females ran down stairs to join the general laugh. I walked into Jesse's parlour. There sat poor Stodard, (whose sore lips must have receiv'd no advantage from this,) almost convuls'd with laughing, rolling in an arm-chair. He said nothing; I believe he could not have spoke. "Major Stodard," said I, "go to call Tilly back. He will lose himself,—indeed he will;" every word interrupted with a "Ha! ha!" At last he rose, and went to the door, and what a loud voice could avail in bringing him back he tried. Figure to thyself this Tilly, of a saowy evening,—no hat,—shoes down at heel,—hair untidy'd,—flying across meadows, creeks, and mud-holes. Flying from what? Why, a bit of painted wood! But he was ignorant of what it was. The Idea of being made a prisoner wholly engross'd his mind, and his last resource was to run.

(To be concluded in our Next Number.)

COIN AS MONEY.

The first appearance of true coins occurred between the epoch of Homer and that of Lycurgus, and may be approximately estimated, as having taken place about 800 years before Christ, and to have been imitated by an issue of silver coins of similar character, on the island of Argina, about 600 years later, the credit of which issue is assigned to Phidias, prince of Argos.

MICHELS' NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY.

In this number we reproduce specimen articles selected at random from Michels' historical numismatic dictionary now in course of publication. This work, so far as we have been able to judge from the advance sheets, will prove a welcome and highly instructive publication. The translations of the inscriptions on the foreign coins, such as German, French, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Serbian, Hollandish, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, have been carefully translated into English by the author of this work. That Mr. Michels is fully competent to do justice to this part of the branch of the dictionary, we have only to state that he obtained at the Centennial Exhibition in this city in 1876, the highest award, viz: The Medal and Diploma for the translation of the Lord's Prayer in 500 different languages. His knowledge of ancient and modern coins is equal to the afore mentioned work. To not a few of our numismatists he is known as the author of the Current Old and Silver Coins of all Nations, also of the History of the Official Coinage of the U. S. Mint.

This Historical Numismatic Dictionary will be published in serials, six of which will complete the work. Each serial to contain 64 octavo pages and for sale at one dollar per serial. Orders for this work will be received at our office.

We give below a few extracts from this valuable work.

ABBEY PIECES.—Black or base money which circulated in England as early as the reign of Henry IV., mostly brought over from the Continent of Europe, to supply the deficiency of small coin, and was instituted there in the monasteries, hence the name of Abbey pieces.

ABUKESB.—Name given by the Arabs to the Dutch Rix dollar upon which on the reverse the rampant lion is so poorly executed that the Arabs mistake it for a dog, hence they call it ABUKESB, which means a dog in their language.

ADARKONIM.—Coins of very pure gold, weighing about 128 grains, mentioned in those parts of the Scriptures written after the Babylonian captivity. They bear on the obverse the figure of kneeling archer, clothed in a robe, with a spiked crown on his head, holding a bow in his left hand, and an arrow in his right, the reverse showing a deep indent of the same type.

ADLEA.—Plated coin of Youssuf Bashaw of Tripoli, issued in 1827, having a golden exterior, and weighing about forty grains troy, forced upon the people as the equivalent of a dollar. In a few days they declined to the one-thirtieth of that amount, which was considered to be their value. It consists of 9 parts of gold, 154 parts of silver and 837 parts of base metal. The gold upon it is merely a thick gilding, and would be worth nearly three cents. These oppressive measures of Youssouf Bashaw were the principal causes of the revolution which led to his overthrow and abdication in 1832.

AT.—Flat pewter coin of Siam about the size of an old copper cent, replacing the Bias or 100 Cowrie shells, which were, until lately, the only medium of exchange for values under the Fuang or Phainung.

BAK = PSHEEN.—Round silver coin of Annam, coined during the reign of Ming Ming, obverse; in the field a sun, above and below the sun in Chinese, "Ming Ming" and from right to left "Tuang Pao" (Ming Ming's current money.) Reverse, a flying dragon, Weight: 422 grains=27,345 grammes; fineness: 670, values: 78 cents.

BALANCE MARK.—Silver coins of Scotland, coined during the reign of James VI, first issued in 1591. Obverse, The royal shield of Scotland, crowned, a thistle on each side on the Mark, but not on the Half-Mark. Legend: "Jacobus 6 D. G. R. Scotorum." (James VI, by the Grace of God, king of Scotland.) Reverse: A balance crossed by a sword, legend; "His Differt. Rege Tyrannvs." (In these the tyrant differs from the king) in allusion to the type the scales of justice, and a sword; Weight, 72 grains and the Half 36 grains troy. The Balance Mark was current for 6s 8d, and the Half for 3s 4d, Scotch.

BEKA.—Silver and copper coin of ancient Judaea, representing the half Shekel, first issued by Simon Maccabeus 143 B. C. The silver coin has upon the obverse in ancient Hebrew "CHATZI HA SHEKEL" (Half Shekel). In the field a cup or chalice, above it a letter of the Hebrew alphabet denoting the year of issue. Reverse, "JERUSALEM KEDOSHAIH." (Jerusalem the Holy) in ancient Hebrew. A triple lily or Aaron's rod in the field.

The copper half Shekel or Beka was issued only during the fourth year of that reign, 139, B. C., and has upon the obverse in ancient Hebrew, "SHENATH ARBA CHATZI." In the fourth year, one half. In the field, two bunches of thick leaved branches, between which a citron Ethrog. Reverse: "LIGULLATH ZION" in Hebrew, (The redemption of Zion) A palm tree between two baskets filled with dates and other fruits in the field.

BISHOP LATIMER'S SHILLING.—A silver Testoon of Edward VI. (1549), it was called thus from the mention of Bishop Latimer in one of his sermons, and which was about thus. "We have now a pretty little shilling, indeed a very pretty one, I have but

one, I think, in my purse, and the last day I had put it away almost for an old groat, and so I trust some will take them. The fineness of the silver I cannot see, but there-in is printed a fine sentence, "Timor Domine Fons Vita Vel Sapientine," the fear of the Lord is the fountain of life's wisdom. I would to God this sentence were always printed in the heart of the king." This Testoon weighs 48 grains troy and is 833 fine.

CORKE FARTHING.—Copper coin issued during the reign of Cromwell for circulation in Ireland. It bears upon the obverse the arms of the Commonwealth and its legend, "A CORKE FARTHING." Reverse, the harp of Ireland in a large heart.

CAROLUS A CAROLO.—Copper half penny of Charles II, of England. They were first issued in 1665, and they have the King's head on the obverse, and "CHAROLUS A CAROLO" as legend. The reverse bears Britannia with "QUATUAR MARIA VINDICO." (I vindicate the four seas, alluding to the empire of the sea, so often claimed by the British sovereigns. Exergue; "BRITANNIA") The figure of Britannia on this coin is very graceful, and beautifully executed, it is said to be a portrait of the beautiful Francis Stuart.

DENARIUM TERRAE MARIAE.—Small copper coins of Lord Baltimore, issued in 1663, for circulation in Maryland, known also as the Maryland Penny. Upon the obverse the bust of Lord Baltimore, legend: Caecilius: Dns. Terrae: Mariae; &c (Caecilius Lord of Maryland, &c.) Reverse, two flags issuing out of a ducal coronet, the crest of Lord Baltimore; legend: "Denarium, Terrae, Mariae," (Penny of Maryland)

DUBLIN HALF-PENNY.—Copper coin of Ireland issued in 1679. It has on the obverse a shield bearing the arms of Dublin. Three castles, and the date 1679, the legend being "The Dublin Half-Penny," the reverse has the Irish harp, crowned with the motto "Long Live the King."

Our limited space prevents us from giving more of this interesting and instructive work, and we would recommend our readers to secure early copies, which, we are told will include 500 copies printed on extra heavy paper.

From "Numisma" of September,

U. S. PATTERN COINS.

THEIR ILLEGAL ISSUE AND SALE,
AND THE INEFFECTUAL RE-
PORTS OF NUMISMATISTS
TO CHECK IT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7th, 1880.

The readers of Numisma recollect, perhaps, that the catalogue of my third public coin sale, Dec. 7, 1878, contained the following note in regard to the Standard Dollar Patterns issued in 1878:

"These patterns form but another leaf in the disgraceful story of the mismanagement of the United States Mint. In other countries, the Mint is the centre from which numismatic knowledge emanates. In this country the Mint abhors numismatic interests. It serves to coin money, to be run as a political machine, and to be abused by a certain class of its officials. It is a rule of the Mint, that patterns shall be sold only during the year of issue, but this year the sale of the Barber-Morgan dollars was refused by the Mint, while the officials, in a clandestine manner, sold these patterns at enormous prices. Patterns forming a part of the numismatic progress and the history of coinage of a country, should be sold by the Mint to numismatists in limited numbers. As long as this is refused, there will be fraud and disgrace."

When the attention of ex-Governor Pollock, then Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, was called to this note, he fell

into considerable passion, and instructed the Chief Coiner, Major O. C. Bosbyshell, to call upon me and ask a formal public withdrawal of my charge, threatening, in case of refusal with legal proceedings.

The Chief Coiner laid particular stress upon my use of the word "officials," which according to his interpretation, referred exclusively to the Superintendent and the three or four principal "officers" of the Philadelphia Mint, a limited interpretation, which I did not intend, and could not admit. Are Clerks, or Assistants to the Officers, or the gentlemen connected with the Mint Bureau at Washington, not "officials?"

At the very moment when I met the Chief Coiner, I had in my possession four Pattern Coins which I had the right to sell for \$50, and which came from a gentleman, whom I considered then, and consider now, an "official" of the U. S. Mint!

I found, however, that the word "officials" was indeed considered as synonymous with "Officers," and that outside parties tried to make political and personal capital of my charge. But I did not intend to fight men whose personal integrity I had no right or reason to doubt. I wanted to fight the system. And so I addressed the following letter, which explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA,
TIMES BUILDING, 12-5, 1878.

Hon. Governor Pollock, Superintendent U.
S. Mint, City:—

DEAR SIR:—Referring to my interview with Major Bosbyshell, I beg to state that I used the word "Officials" in my note to let

414-15 of my coin catalogue in a general sense, meaning not the "Officers," but simply any parties connected with the U. S. Mint.

Whoever knows me, knows that the note in question was not prompted by any personal consideration, but that I acted simply as Numismatist in the interest of Numismatists and Numismatics. What I said has been repeated again and again by gentlemen of highest integrity of Boston, New York, and this city, and the sale or offering of recently issued patterns could be proven by numerous witnesses.

It is perfectly true that the Chief Coiner has no control over pieces as soon as they leave his hands, but just because he cannot prevent other parties, who got patterns, etc., as official presents, as acts of courtesy, or in any other way, to sell such pieces at unfair prices or in an unfair manner, this ought to be an additional reason to issue and sell such patterns in the regular way like Proof Sets and Medals.

Very Respectfully Yours,

S. K. HARZFELD.

This ended the matter so far as I was concerned. Shortly afterwards Governor Pollock was removed from the Mint, and Col. A. Louden Snowden appointed as Superintendent. Mr. Snowden had been in former years Chief Coiner, and it was repeatedly claimed that while he occupied that position, regular coins and pattern pieces to an amount of \$20,000, had been re-struck of the genuine dies.

The Philadelphia Times of January 6, 1879, gave publicity to this charge, and scores of leading journals re-printed that article. It was never denied or corrected. I do not want to be understood, that Col. Snowden was a party of, or knew at the time of this fraudulent issue. But he could have prevented it by the safer keeping of the old dies, which as I understand it, was part of his duties as Chief Coiner.

And all this was a matter of the past, and when Col. Snowden was appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, I hailed it with sincere pleasure. He has a thorough knowledge of everything connected with mint affairs, had just proven to be a model Post Master, and was liked and esteemed by all who know him. I believed that he would inaugurate a new era in Mint matters. If the Mint merely serves to coin money, and to be run as a political machine, he has done so. But how as to the numismatic part?

The following facts speak for themselves:

In 1879 twenty sets of the Metric Patterns were issued, to be submitted to the members of the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. In March of this year a collector of this city showed me one of these sets, asking me what he would pay for it. I there-

upon wrote to a gentleman of the Treasury Department at Washington, and received, March 19 or 24, the following reply.

"The Metric sets are in great demand, know of a gentleman offering \$60 for a gold dollar alone. I have a set, for which I would not, however, take \$100. At the time I obtained my set I could not procure one even from the Director of the Mint and a friend, well qualified to judge of such matters, told me that they will be very valuable."

Sub April 14 the same gentleman informed me, however:

"I find that Dr. Hubbell has induced the Committee on Coinage to authorize the Director of the Mint to have struck 100 more sets. This will make about 120 sets in existence. I do not know whether this has become public yet or not."

My surprise may be imagined when I learned shortly afterwards that, besides these 120 sets, 300 additional sets had been ordered and struck;—that they were officially offered to Members of Congress and personal or political friends on payment of the intrinsic value (\$6 10):—that these official notification were used by friends of those to whom they were addressed;—that the Clerks of the Washington Departments had several 3, 6, and more sets which they openly offered for sale;—that sets were found in the hands of boarding-house keepers, and that the Stella gold coins may already be seen—pierced—as ornaments in possession of women of the 'demi-monde' at Washington.

During all this time the respectable coin dealers and collectors could not get any of the sets at the Philadelphia Mint and were forced to negotiate for them with parties "who knew how to get them."

Will anybody deny that this is a shame and a disgrace? Has any honest Numismatist not the same right as a concubine, who happens to have an influential friend?

And I ask, whose fault is it, that of Director Burchard, or Superintendent Snowden?

The printed rules of the Mint, and even the coinage law, prohibit the striking and sale of Coins and Pattern Pieces "after the year of their date," and "the dies shall be defaced at the end of each year." Yet 400 sets of the Metric Patterns, bearing date 1879, were struck in 1880. Of these 350 sets found their way in miscellaneous hands; 150 sets are still in the vaults of the Mint. Of the original 20 sets, a few were sold as high as \$100,—to Numismatists. The prices for the succeeding sets ranged from \$50 a set down to \$12 50.

I give the above facts, knowing them to be true, and being able to prove them. I repeat, I am not fighting persons. It makes no difference to me, if the Director of the Mint is from Ohio, or hails from Zululand

if his name is Smith, Jones or Brown. But I want it understood—and I trust every honorable numismatist will join me in this, that the coin business is legitimate and honorable business, and coin collecting a legitimate and honorable pursuit, a study, and a branch of the fine arts, and I claim for coin dealers and collectors, the same rights and privileges that are accorded to any political adventurer and hummer, "if he knows where and how to apply."

S. K. HARZFELD.

The above articles contain complaints, and we are sorry to say not without some foundation, yet we cannot agree entirely with the writer of the same, especially when he says "Mint Officials," and in-innates against the Philadelphia Mint, for our own experience on this point is that the Superintendent and Chief Coiner are gentlemen above reproach. Besides we know that both of them court the fullest investigation by the proper authorities. Pattern sets no doubt have been struck to excess, but not without orders from the Director of the Mint, Dr. Burchard and distributed by him to the Committee on Coinage and to Congressmen. Not a few of the latter gentlemen, less numismatically inclined, prefer the ready cash for the patterns and exchanged the same somewhat with an eye to business and a great deal of profit. Coin collectors or dealers in want of sets of pattern pieces and not within the smiling radiance of that Committee and the gentlemen who "congress" for us, find it more than usually difficult to obtain the coins in quest, unless "hat in hand" we are willing to humiliate ourselves, besides paying exorbitant premiums for privileges granted to every freeman in well regulated republics.

We are informed and believe that since Dr. Burchard's accession to the office of "Director of the Mint" all patterns coins and experimental pieces have been returned to the melting pot. Too many collectors of coins would cheerfully pay four times their value to possess the same and we would suggest a sale of all such pieces, provided it is done without favor to the privileged classes. Such sales would favor the numismatic cause, gratify the tastes of intellectual collectors and be of profit to the U. S. government, thus contributing a share towards defraying expenses for engraving and other manual labor. Aside of all this, and returning to the complaints made and published in the "Numisma," we cannot but believe that a wrong has been committed by too interested parties and that an investigation by the proper authorities here and in Washington, will bring to light a state of affairs similar to Hamlet's attention as to the condition of certain things in the state of Denmark. We are also informed and have reason to believe that there are yet 150 sets of the Stellar or

Metric coins; yet it would be useless to ask a thousand times for the same, even at double their face value, for outside of the favorites of the political ring at Washington and the melting pot, none are to be obtained. The reason for this arbitrary and extraordinary proceeding can only be accounted for that the speculative value of those coins would suffer materially and above all, destroy the prospective advance to be extorted from those numismatically inclined.

To the Editor of the "Coin Collectors' Guide"

Much Ado About Very Little.

Our numismatic friends, Mr. Harzfeld and Mr. Frossard of the "Numisma" have of late been discussing the propriety of selling, or giving away of pattern pieces, to privileged persons, especially those of the Metric sets. They cite also certain laws in defence of their arguments; but herein lays the weakness of their case, if I am allowed to use this legal phrase.

Mr. Harzfeld cites: "The printed rules of the Mint, and even the coinage law, prohibit the striking and sale of Coin and Pattern Pieces 'after the year of their date' and 'the dies shall be defaced at the end of the year.'" The coinage law of 1873 superceding all others previously enacted, and approved February 12, 1873, Section 51 says: "That the obverse working-dies at each mint shall, at the end of each calendar year be defaced and destroyed by the coinier in the presence of the superintendent and assayer."

Under working dies are meant and well understood those of the legal tender coins, and under no circumstances could dies of pattern pieces or medals struck at the U. S. Mint and its branches be included in this wise provision. Pattern coins are simply experimental pieces, and we hope the engravers of the U. S. Mint will keep on experimenting until they produce something of a more national character than the representation of the "American Eagle" on our legal tender Bland dollar. Being experimental or pattern pieces, I cannot see why they should ever be found outside of the Cabinets of the U. S. Mint and its branches. The Metric sets are neither pattern pieces nor medals, they were begotten in the spirit of novelty, a cross breed of gold and silver, in fact a "Mule" specie with little regard to his ancestors, and surely without hope of posterity.

My assertions that Pattern pieces ought never to be found outside of the U. S. Coin Cabinets of the Mint are based upon law enactments, and the presenting of such pieces to Coin Committees and Congressmen, are therefore illegal and ought to be discontinued. There is no law that provides either of the gentleman with such or similar presents, in fact, the powers and privileges of

Congress are well defined in our Constitution in Article I, Section 8: 'Congress shall have power: To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins. Beyond this, if Congress Committee men exact something more, they are in the wrong and no excuse of extending a courtesy should be indulged in. If therefore, this gratuitous indulgence be henceforth dispensed with, it will be only complying with the spirit of constitutional law, avoiding the barter of presents; check the spirit of speculation and make our friends Harzfeld and Frossard once more a happy and contented pair.

The U. S. Mint is operated in the interest of the government and its people, in business like manner, and upon the principle that nothing of its products is to be given without an equivalent. Presentations to Committee and Congressmen are surely without an equivalent, and ought to be discontinued, the sooner the better for all concerned. Committees on Coinage and Congressmen ought neither demand nor expect something they are not legally entitled to, and coin collectors would find it more in keeping with the meaning and intent of the words "collections of coins" if only the lawful coins in general circulation and of a legal tender quality be included in their collections; collectors of medals will find it perhaps as one of their prerogatives to include these experimental or pattern pieces among their collections; but the true "Coin Collector" need not worry himself if deprived by those in power of those outside shows.

IVAN C. MICHELS.

SEVEN FEATHERS IN THE TAIL.

A curious fact about the Eagle (if such we may call it,) in the Bland Dollar, is that on some it has an eight feathered tail, while on others it merely succeeds in having seven feathers to its caudal appendage. We are asked once in awhile whether we wish to buy the eight or seven Feathered Dollars; in answer we would say one for all, that we have no desire to buy the image of our darling bird of freedom plucked, and reason why, we are far too patriotic to buy in the shame of our Eagle, and again which is by far the weightier reason, both varieties are far too plenty, — while 100,000 per day were struck of this eight feathered variety, before the Die was changed to seven feathers. What we did buy is a proof of which only 50 were struck at \$5.00, and this proof is now the pride of our cabinet.

But why should the bird have one of its feathers plucked?—and that by an Englishman—answer. The first design of the Bland Dollar that the Committee on Coinage decided should take the place of the Orphan Trade Dollar, and the Dollar of our Daddies, originated from and was engraved by Mr. Morgan, an engraver at our Mint. As a

great many people found fault and ridiculed the design of the Eagle, which some called a buzzard, others a duck or a goose and as Mr. Morgan, our young Englishman, lately landed in 'America, you know,' was not going to be bluffed by us yankees, he put his head and heart to work, to give us a better looking bird. He improved on a corrected die thus: the mouth is not as open, as before; the peak or bill became more roman, noselike, and not like a pot-hook: the eyes are braver and defiant, while they looked frightened formerly. The wings are larger; but not so pointed, broader breast, a longer leg resting on a branch, the tail is broader, but contains only SEVEN FEATHERS, also, only seventeen Berries on the Laurel Wreath, against 18 formerly.

Anxious to see the criminal who clipped one of the feathers out of our birds' tail, we wended our way to the Mint, and through kindness of the Chief Coiner, were shortly after introduced to Mr. Morgan. We must confess, that gentleman's appearance impressed us very favorably, and we had to exculpate him from committing the wrong intentionally. We especially forgave him, when the young Englishman assured us in the most sincere accent, that should it be his great fortune to represent our glorious Eagle again on a Coin of the realm, he would certainly give us a tail with nine at least to compensate this nation of freemen for the loss of one feather occurring this time.

Answers to Correspondents.

GOLD DOLLARS OF 1879.

There were only a few struck last year, which are now extremely rare and greatly sought after. They are used in different parts of the U. S., as birthday presents to children born in 1879, and will be guarded by their mothers as precious keepsakes, also, sometimes kept in commemoration of marriages consummated in that year. We have a few at \$2.00 each.

SILVER COINS OF 1879.

The Trade Dollar of 1879 is now very rare. Only 1541 having been struck, as proofs, and were sold at a premium to Collectors, in whose cabinets they now mostly remain.

The Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Dimes are almost equally scarce, as there are more collectors than Coins to go round. In a few years they will rank among great curiosities. We have just received a small lot, to be disposed of at the following low prices: Trade Dollars \$2.50, Half Dollars, \$1.00, Quarter Dollars, 35 cents, Dimes, 25 cents each—small, beautiful proof sets, 5cts, 3cts and 1ct. only 25 cents per Set.

IN SENDING FOR COINS.

Please order at least twice as much as you send money for. As our sales of coins are large and overreach the demand for the same, we may not have every piece in stock at the time we receive your order. We hate to keep you waiting till we get every piece you want. As we very often buy bargains, we generally throw in a few pieces free, on large orders. We buy and sell for Cash only.

COPPER CENTS

We will sell a few Sets of Copper Cents in a fair condition from 1793 to 1857, exclusive of 1793, 1799 and 1804, for \$5.00, sent by mail.

FOREIGN COPPER COINS

Will send 20 pieces, no duplicates, for \$1.00, free by mail.

BOOKS & PAPERS, Now in Stock.

American Numismatic Manual—20 facsimile lithographed plates of over 600 different American Coins, by M. W. Dickerson, \$12.00.

Complete History of American Colonials, S. S. Crosby. Many fine plates, \$11.00.

London Illustrated News—Complete from No. 1, Vol. 1, 1842, to 1874. 64 Vols. in all, \$3.00 per Vol. The first 20 Vols. will be sold separate if desired.

Many Old American Newspapers, previous to 1794. Different, good and clean, 25 cents each, or five for \$1.00. They have very interesting Reading and Advertisements of those days. American Papers previous to 1830, over 50 years old, 10 cents each, or 3 for 25 cents.

Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4th, 1865, in sheets, fine decorated border, printed in two colors. Rare. Fine for framing. Only a few left. By mail 20 cents.

U. S. HALF CENTS.

This interesting Coin of the past, well remembered by older heads than ours, has in its time allayed many angry words, quarrels or even fights occurring about prices, when with divisions of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Dollar, the buyer did not want to pay the $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. over, nor the seller take $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. less. Collectors and Amateurs will take notice that I have now a few hundred in stock, which will be sold at 5 cents each in good and fine condition, for the following dates: 1825, 26, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 51; at 10cts each, in dates as follows: 1804, 6, 7, 8, 9, 49, 50, 53, 54 and 55. I warrant all the above Coins in fair and very good condition,

N. B. Send 10 cents extra for registering, as I cannot be responsible for losses through the mail.

A. M. SMITH,

Box 1954, Phila., Pa.

No 4, of Vol. I, will appear in January 1881, in far superior style to any preceeding number. Price 15 cents.

TO SUBSCRIBERS:

We have concluded to take no more subscribers. Subscriptions already paid for, all expiring with No. 4. Our paper will thereafter appear, occasionally. All Coins of interest we propose to illustrate and spare neither labor nor expense. We invite every reader of this paper, to send us his or her address by Postal Card; your name will be entered on our books, and we will take pleasure in mailing you Table of Contents and Prices of our future publications.

We receive inquiries daily from disappointed correspondents; why we have not answered your letter or postal card. Was your address written plainly? Name, Post-office, County and State? Did you enclose a three cent stamp for return postage? Probably you did not. We have to answer a great many letters daily, sometimes we are absent from the city a week or ten days on business, and letters of importance are laid over for our personal attention. Please repeat contents of your unanswered letter in your next, and address,

A. M. SMITH,

Box 1954, Philadelphia, Pa.

Where Letters are sure to reach us.

COIN SALES.

The "Coin Journal" of Lancaster, Pa., edited by Charles Steigerwalt is before us, is interesting, as it gives the prices important and rare Coins brought at several auctions during the summer. Send him 3 cent Stamp to get a copy.

S. K. HARTZFELD had a Sale on Sept. 10th at Bangs Co., N. Y. What was of most interest was an Uncirculated Half Dollar of 1796, a perfect beauty; it brought \$300, and was bought by J. W. Hazeltine. Another of the same year, very good, was sold at \$60.00, and one of same date, good, \$47.50, there were 734 lots, and the total amount realized was \$1810.00.

E. FROSSARD had two sales at same place, Sept. 17th and 28th, but as we had not his priced Catalogue when we went to press, we cannot tell what was realized.

WM. ELLIOT WOODWARD'S the 31st Sale of Coins and Medals, the Jenk's Collection, took place September 1, 2, 3, 1880, at Bangs & Co., New York. Of the 1694 lots sold, we only mention the prices obtained for the rarest pieces.

UNITED STATES CENTS.

1793. Flowing Hair, uncirculated, \$10.00, 1793 Chain America, Very Fine, \$15.50, 1793, Chain America, Very Fine, \$5.50, 1793, Liberty Cap, very good, \$4.25, 1793, Flowing Hair Wreath, Dark, little circula-

tion, \$3.00, 1795. Jefferson Head, very good, \$15.25, 1794, Nearly Proof, \$19.00, 1804, Broken Die, very fine, \$ 0.50, 1810, Uncirculated, \$17.50, 1823, Nearly Uncirculated \$9.50.

HALF CENTS.

The following dates were Catalogued:-- Splendid Proofs, 1831, \$8.10, 1836, \$11.00, 1840, \$8.00, 1841, \$5.25, 1842, \$10.00, 1843, \$6.00, 1844, \$7.50, 1845, \$7.60, 1846, \$5.25, 1847, \$8.50, 1848, \$7.60, 1852, \$7.25,

Of Dollars the most noted were 1836, Proof, Gobrecht in the field, \$36.00, 1836, Proof, \$11.00, 1836, Proof, reverse without Stars, \$41.00, 1838, Proof, \$37.50. 1851, Proof, \$38.75, 1852, Proof, \$40.00, Half Dollars 1796, not much circulated \$80.50, Proof Set 1850, Seven Pieces, \$13.00, The Barber Pattern Set, Dollars, Half, Quarter, Dime, Half Dime, \$42.50, Washington Half Dollars, 1792, \$72.00, same in Copper, \$18.00. The Sale was a great success.

E. MASON JR. SMITH CABINET—We have now before us two parts of Catalogues of the Smith Cabinet, to be sold Oct. 5, 6, 7, and 19, 20, 21, 1880, at Bangs & Co., N. Y. catalogued by the veteran Numismatist, E. Mason, junior, by name, but our senior by age and profession—what we principally notice about these pamphlets is: great neatness of execution, and freedom from typographical errors, on which we compliment both author and printer. These Sales comprise 3833 Lots, and over 10000 Coins, Medals, &c.

WM. ELLIOTT WOODWARD the champion of auction sales, 32nd Sale the Haines' Collection, will take place October 13, 14, 15, 16, 1880, 2335 Lots—without doubt the finest collection of rare coins offered for years.

S. K. HARZFELD'S 14th Auction Sale of Coins will take place at New York, Oct. 29. The Sale will comprise one of the finest Collections of Colonial and Continental Paper Money ever offered; United States Coins of every description, Foreign Coins, and Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, 2000 and more years old. Besides Old Books and Autographs of George Washington. Catalogues will be sent on application by the publisher of the "Guide," A. M. Smith, who will also attend to bids, charging 10 per cent. commission on pieces secured.

IN STOCK AND FOR SALE.

We have now in stock the following Coins and Medals, which we will sell very low, to close out some of our duplicates. Great many will be sold as soon or shortly after this number appears. Please order twice as much as you send us money for: if you order \$10 worth of Coins, send then only \$5.00 or \$6.00 as some of these you wish might be sold when we get your order, and would save some delays to know your wishes entirely.

All the Coins will be in good condition, unless otherwise described.

SILVER DOLLARS, 17 5, Flying Hair, \$2.00, 1795, Fillet Head, \$3.50, 1796, \$2.00, 1797, \$2.00, 1898, Large Eagle, \$1.50, 1799, \$1.50, 1800, \$2.00, 1801, \$2.50, 1802, \$2.00, 1803, \$2.50. From 1840 to 1849, each \$1.50. 1850, \$2.00, 1853, \$3.50, 1854, Very Fine, 1855, \$3.50, 1856, \$3.00, 1878, Bland, eight Feathers in Tail, \$2.00, 1879, Trade Proof, \$2.50, 1880, Trade Proof, \$2.00. For our selling prices of other dates, see Illustrated Catalogue. Price 25 cents.

HALF DOLLARS, 1795, \$1.20, 1805, \$1.50, 1806, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 to 1850, each 75 cent. 1851, Uncirculated \$4.20, 1839, Liberty Seated, \$1.00, 1866, without In God we Trust, \$1.00.

QUARTER DOLLARS, for the rare ones, we have a large demand, but none in stock.

TWENTY CENT PIECES, 1875, Proof only, \$1.00, 1876, \$1.50, 1877, \$5.00, 1878, \$1.00.

DIMES, 1796, 97, 98, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 22, 46, are the rare ones we have in stock. The prices vary according to condition; our selling prices will be found in our Illustrated Catalogue, price 25 cents.

HALF DIMES we have always in stock, our selling prices, see Illustrated Catalogue.

SMALL THREECENT SILVER, 1855, 50cts., 1864 to 1872, each 50 cts., same in Proof condition, \$1.25, 1873, \$2.00.

BASE COINS, Copper and Nickel, 3 & 5 cent Nickel, 1877, each Proof, 75 cts., 1878, 50 cts., they are very rare.

TWO CENT PIECES, 1864 to 1871, Proofs, each \$1.00, 1872, \$1.25, 1873, \$2.00, 1864 to 1871 Uncirculated, each 25 cts.

ONE CENT PIECES Nickel, 1857 to 1864, U. circulated, each 25 cents, now very rare. For the Prices of our Large Copper Cent of all dates, see our "Guide," No 2, price 15 cents, for Contents of same, see Cover of this Number.

We have a large stock of Rare Foreign Coins, which we sell for half their numismatic value, see "Guide" No. 2.

Colonial and Continental Notes, they are now becoming very rare, no collection is complete without them, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents each, see full description in "Guide" No. 2, price 15 cents, see Contents on 4th page of Cover.

Grand Army of Republic Medal—To our comrades we would mention that we have beautiful Proofs, Bronze, \$1.00, Imitation, Silver, 50 cents, size 32. Every member should have one.

Geo. Washington, President, One 1792 Cent, Half Dollar Die in fair condition, for this Rare Piece, one was sold, not better, for \$20.00, guaranteed genuine, \$7.50, no cent collection complete without one.

VARIETIES OF THE COPPER ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES MINT, in the year 1794.

BY EDWARD MARIS, M. D.

No. 1.—Head of 1793. Date 5 wide and straight. Figures near the bust, the 5 almost touching it is slightly blunted at the top. Letters of the legend "Liberty," have an indentation on the lower part of each.

Reverse. The point in the centre is between e and n in "Cent,"—nearly touching the latter. Top of n joins the top of e in "One." Stems of the wreath inclined to each other 94° . Lengths, of the left, $3\frac{1}{2}$, of the right, $3\frac{3}{4}$ from the point where they cross each other.

No. 2.—Double Chin. Head slightly different from the last; the hair short; the chin double. Date curved, the figures of equal size and in proper position, more distant from the bust than the last.

Reverse. Same as No. 1.

No. 3.—Sans Milling. Date wide, Legend "Liberty," has the letters further apart than those previously described. Liberty-pole expanded and flattened at the end.

Reverse. Same as No. 1.

No. 4.—Filted 4. Head resembles the first. Date $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide; the figures 179, of equal size and at equal distances: the 4 below its proper position and not straight, the top blunt— $\frac{1}{3}$ ths from the bust—and the cross is prolonged downwards.

Reverse. S and t of "States," close together and parallel. Stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$, inclined to each other 194° .

No. 5.—Young head. Sharp top to the figure 4 touches the bust; the 7 and 9 too near each other. R of "Liberty," very near the head. This die was cracked through the perpendicular of E, from the milling through the central elevation on the top of the head.

Reverse. First S in "States," distant from t. U and n of "United," almost touch each other at the top, and the d is out of its proper position. End of the right ribbon very long and nearly touching the last O of the 100. The stems inclined 100° ; left $3\frac{1}{4}$, right $2\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 6.—The Coquette. Date like the last. L of "Liberty," very near the cap. The point where the first three hairs become separated below the ear, is the centre of an arc formed on the neck by the wave of the hair.

Reverse. Same as No. 5.

No. 7.—Crooked 7. Date differs from those of No's 5 and 6, in the figure 7 having the tail inclined toward, instead of being parallel with the figure 1. The first and second hairs leave the neck near its lower part, while the third hair comes off just below the ear.

Reverse. Same as No. 5.

No. 8.—Obverse. Same as No. 7. The die was cracked transversely.

Reverse. In "States," the t and a are joined at the bottom. The n in "One," has the connecting line of the perpendicular prolonged at the lower extremity. Stems 3 each: Inclined 120° .

No. 9.—Obverse. Same as No. 8.

Reverse. In "States," the t is too far from the edge, and the a too near it; the latter is also remarkably out of its proper position. Left stem, $2\frac{1}{4}$, right, 3; inclined 115° .

No. 10.—Pyramidal Head. Date close; 7 parallel with 1; 4 sharp and not near the bust. A straight line drawn through the centre of the letter B, and the point of contact of the pole and hair, and extended, will pass through a channel made by the terminal depressions of the curls, excepting the three lowest ones.

Reverse. C in "Cent," distant from the nearest leaf, 1. M in "America," and the first t in "States," not in proper position. Stems each $2\frac{1}{2}$, at an angle of 118° . Width of figures 100, 3.

No. 11.—Many Haired. Head large and near the date. Date wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$; figures, 1 near the hair, 1 not near the bust. Fourteen hairs pass down over the neck. The end of the pole is sharp and touches the milling.

Reverse. E in "States," t in "Of" and the first A in "America," not in good position. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$, inclined 119° .

No. 12.—Scared Head. Figure 7 too low at the top, and too short. An irregular ellipsoidal depression, 3 long, below the hair brushed back of the ear, and on the hair which passes down to the back of the neck, distinguishes this variety. This die was broken in two pieces across through L, out to the right of the 4.

Reverse. The C in "Cent," too small. Stems 3 each, 110° .

No. 13.—Standless 4. Figure 4 has no horizontal stand. The die was broken from the edge near the end of the liberty-pole, which is grazed by the fracture, through the angle of the neck, across the cheek.

Reverse. M in "America," too small and r too large. Stems 3 each; angle 112° .

No. 14.—Abrupt Hair. Figures widely separated and near the milling. "Liberty" near the milling. Two coarse hairs pass near the liberty-cap and terminate abruptly; two termini of hairs below the cap are not connected with the hairs of the head.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; inclined 136° . Die broken; one crack from the edge between a and t of "States," curves into O in "One." The other passes through d in "United," straight to the top of C in "Cent," then curves into n in "One."

No. 15.—Separated Date. Date and legend resemble the last. The 7 and 9 far apart. 4 nearer the bust. The impression is weak.

Reverse. From the end of the left stem, to the extreme left of the ribbon bow, 3; stems 3 and $2\frac{1}{4}$; angle 120° ; line between 1 and 100, 21. The die was broken, first through e in "States," toward the centre, afterward, through the first S in the same word, toward the same point.

No. 16.—Obverse. Same as No. 15.

Reverse. From the end of left stem, to the extreme left of ribbon bow, 4. Left stem $3\frac{1}{2}$, right 3. Angle 113° .

No. 17.—The Ornate. Date 6 wide. "Liberty" indented on the lower edge, like No. 1. R from the head, and L from the cap, each $1\frac{1}{2}$. Hair brushed over the ear very prominently; has eight termini.

Reverse. E in "One," and t in "Cent," slightly too short at the top. C and a of "America," nearly touch. Stems 3 each; angle 110° .

No. 18.—Venus Marina. Date $5\frac{1}{2}$; "Liberty" not indented. Hair very long. Cap near the milling. Otherwise bears a strong resemblance to No. 17.

Reverse. C and a of "America," not near. Stems 3 each. Angle 124° . Line between 1 and 100, 21. This die was cracked through the first S in "States," and toward the centre.

No. 19.—Obverse. Same as No. 18. Die cracked through L of the legend, in a curved line across the cap.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{3}{4}$ each; angle 125° . The left hand wreath has one, instead of two berries opposite the top of the adjoining ribbon bow. The latter very much out of place.

No. 20.—Fallen 4. The 7 is inclined toward the 1; the 9 near the bust; the 4 below its proper place and crowded near the 9.

Reverse. Stems $3\frac{1}{4}$ each, inclined 101° . The dividing line of the fraction, touches the right ribbon end.

(Concluded in our next number.)

PRICES WE PAY FOR U. S. COINS.

DOLLARS—1804, \$5.00, it must be fine, 1794, from \$15.00 to \$25.00, 1838, 39, 51, 52, 58, from \$6.00 to \$12.00. 1836 and 1854, \$3.00; 1799, 5 stars facing, 1855 \$1.75, 1795, 1796, 1797. 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1853, 1856, 1857, \$1.25 to \$1.50. 1798 small eagle, 13 stars, \$2.00, 15 stars, \$5.00. All must be very good.

HALF DOLLARS—1796 and 97, \$10.00 to \$50.00. 1794, 1801, 2, (1836, milled or unlettered edge,) and 1852, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, 1795 1803-5, 51, 65 cts each. 1838, with O over date, \$5.50. 53, without arrow near date or rays on reverse, \$5.00.

QUARTER DOLLARS—1823, 27, \$25.00, to \$50.00 each, 1796, 1804, \$1.00 to \$2.00. 1805, 1806, over 1805, 1807, 1815, 1852, 30 to 50 cents each. 1853 without arrow near date or rays on reverse \$2.50.

TWENTY CENT PIECES—1877 and 1878 Proofs, \$1.00 each.

DIMES—1804, \$2.00 to \$5.00. 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1809, 1811, 1822, 50 cents for good, \$1.25 for fine. 1805, 1807, 1846, 40 to 75 cents each.

HALF DIMES—1802, \$10.00 to \$30.00. 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1846, from 50 cents to \$1.50, according to rarity and fineness.

THREE-CENT SILVER—1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, from 10 cents to 25 cents each. 1873, 50 cents. No Nickel wanted.

TWO CENT PIECES—1873. Proof, 50 cents

COPPER CENTS—1793. 1799. 1804, from \$1.00 to \$10.00 according to fineness, 1809, 25 cents to \$1.00. 1794, 95, 96, 1805, 6, 8, 11, 13, 23 if poor we don't wish them, good to fine, from 5 to 25 cents, all other dates of Copper Cents, if new or uncirculated, we will buy and pay the highest price. Nickel eagle cent, 1856, \$1.00.

HALF CENT—1796, \$2.00 to \$5.00. 1793, 50 cents to \$1.50. 1794, 95, 97, 1802, 11, from 10 to 40 cents each. 1831 and 36, 40 to 48, (49, small date,) and 52, \$2.00 each. All other Half Cents we buy at large premiums.

COLONIAL COPPER COINS (with the following inscription on one side of each) Rosa Americana. 1733; (God Preserve Carolina and the LORD'S Proprietors, 1694) with 13 stars in Triangel, E. Pluribus Unum, with three Hammers with Crowns on 1737, a Horsehead and a Plow, Nova CAESAREA, 1785, 86, 87, 88: an Eye surrounded by Sun and Stars,

NOVA Constellatio, Goddess of Liberty, seated INDE, ET Lib Man's Head Vermon Auctori, or Auctori Connect. We buy any old American Colonial Coppers or Silver Coins.

Our Illustrated Catalogue will give full particulars of different Coins, Illustrated, Most complete Coin Book. Every Banker or Merchant should have one, Price 25 cents Will pay for itself ten times in a year.

Address, A. M. SMITH, Office, 533 Chestnut Street,
Box 1954. Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR COIN CATALOGUE. ONLY A FEW LEFT.

Is only 25 cents, prepaid by mail to any address in the United States and Canadas. It should be in the hand of every Banker, Merchant or Tradesman. It contains sixty correct illustrations of rare coins, enumerates the selling price of coin dealers for all coins in good, fair or poor conditions, also Paper money, Colonial, Confederate and U. S. first Postal currency.

Our Catalogue contains 48 pages of interesting descriptions and selling prices of the following coins: Colonial, Varieties of New Jersey Cents, United States Fractional Currency, Silver Dollars, Half Dollars, Dollars, Twenty-Cent Pieces, Dimes, Half Dimes, Three-cent Pieces, Copper Cents, Half Cents, Proof Sets, Metal and Bronze Pieces, Washingtons, Pattern and Experimental Pieces, Copper Cents, 1793 to 1857, Numismatic books, Etc., Electrotypes, Roman Coins, Centennial, Masonic, Miscellaneous American, Washington Medals, Libertas Americana, Sunday-school Medals, National Series, Foreign Copper Coins, English Colonials, South America, France, Miscellaneous, Colonial Paper Money, Continental Paper Money.

No intelligent man should be without one.

RALPH HEATON & SONS, THE MINT, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

We have received from this celebrated house, their Book of Testimonials from the representatives of various governments, on whose account they have furnished in many cases the finished Coins, but in some instances, only the blanks ready for the presses. The elegance of many of their issues are familiar to Numismatists in this country; as for instance, a large number of the Coins and Tokens of the Dominion of Canada, of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edwards Island, Jersey, Hong Kong, The Straits Settlements, India, Burmah, Siam, Rome, Roumania, Hayti, Jamaica, Uruguay, Columbia, Venezuela, Chili, Brazil, and Tuscany. Other countries whose coins are not so well known to us, of the United States, but which are not less beautiful in design and perfect in execution are Ecuador, Paraguay, Servia, Tunis, Mauritius, Zulu and South Africa.

The house is now busily engaged on a Silver Coinage for Canada, and a Silver Coinage for Nicaragua. They also furnish machinery for Coinage, Dies, Metals comprising Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Bronze and other alloys, either in rolled bars or in blanks finished ready for the presses, and estimates of expense in establishing Mints for entirely new coinage, or for the refonte and conversion of old Coins into new money. We can safely say that the coins made by this firm are superior in beauty and artistic workmanship, and equal to any we have ever seen.

CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY.

These prices are only $\frac{1}{4}$ the regular prices, as I want to close this lot out, they will never be so cheap again.

		Price per note.	
1775	May 10th	\$2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Very good	\$ 15
"	"	\$20 clean, torn and mended	20
"	"	\$30 Fine	20
"	Nov 29th	\$6, 7 Very good	10
1776	Feb 17th	\$4 Very good indeed	10
"	May 9th	"	10

1756	Oct 1st	15 sh. Printed by B Franklin,	
		Poor, rare	40
1758	May 10th	20 sh by Franklin & Hall, Poor,	25
1759	April 25,	£5 Franklin & Hall Fair.	30
1760	May 1,	10 sh Printed by Franklin & Hall	
		Very good	40

1772	April 3,	4d, 9d, 1sh, 18d, 2sh, 2sh, 6d.	Fair 10
"	"	40sh Fine	20
1773	Oct 1,	18d, 2sh, 10sh, 15sh, 20sh	V good 10
"	"	50sh Fine	20
1775	July 20,	10sh, 30sh.	Very good 10
"	Oct. 25,	20sh Good	10
"	Dec. 8,	10sh, 20sh, 30sh.	Very good 10
1776	April 25,	3d, 4d, 6d, 9d	Fine 15 Fair 10
"	"	18d., 2sh, 6d.	Fair 10
1777	April 10,	4d., 4d, 6d, 9d.	Very good. 10
"	"	4sh Fine	10
"	"	20-h Fine	10

1758	Oct. 25,	£3 Poor	10
1760	April 12,	15sh., Fair	15
"	"	30sh., Good	20
1761	April 25,	£3 Very Fair	15
1762	April, 3	30sh.,	15
1763	D-c. 31,	15sh., Fair	10
1776	March 25,	18d., 1sh., 3sh., 12sh, 15sh., 30sh.	Good and Fine 15

1746	Feb 28	20sh. Printed by Franklin, poor	30
1758	May 1,	15sh., 20sh., Printed by Franklin & Hall, Poor	25
1759	June 1	10sh., 15sh. Poor	10
1776	Jan. 1,	1sh., 18d., 2sh., 6d., 4sh., 5sh., 6sh., 10sh	
		20sh, Fine	10
1777	May 1,	20sh. Good	10

1767	Jan. 1,	\$4 Fair, torn	10
1770	March 1,	\$4 Very good indeed	10
"	"	\$6 Very good	10
"	"	\$8 Fair	10
1774	April 10,	\$1, 2, 4, 6, 8 Good and fine	10

COLONIAL COINS IN STOCK.

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Rosa Americana Penny.	Fair	1 00
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Penny, Fair	75
Nova Constellation Penny,	Fair 25 cts.	Good 50
Louisiana Cent, R F		75
Virginia Half penny,	Poor 10c Fair 25c	Good 50
Uncirculated		\$1 50
Georgius Triumpho,	Fair	75
Nova Eborac	Poor 50 cts. Good \$1 00	
Vermont Cent	Fair 25 cts	Good 75
Connecticut Cent	Poor 10 c. Fair 20 c.	Good 30

New Jersey	Poor 10 c.	Fair 25 c.	Good 50
Massachusetts Cent		Fair 25 c.	Good 75
North American Token 20 c.			Good 40
Franklin or Fugio Cent		Fair 25 c.	Good 50
Talbot Album and Lee New York,			65
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1766 Pitt Token	No Stamps	50 cts
Sommer Island		50 cts
1776 Continental Currency Silver Plated.		75 cts
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

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